

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.
Approved April 26, 1861.

No. 14.—An act restoring Alvin Miles to his legal rights and privileges.
It is hereby enacted &c.

Sec. 1. Alvin Miles, of Hartford, in the County of Windsor, is hereby restored to all the legal rights and privileges which he enjoyed previous to his conviction of a crime.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.
Approved, April 26, 1861.

No. 15.—Joint Resolution in relation to the erection of the statue of Ethan Allen.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives:

That under the direction of the Governor, the Sergeant at Arms is hereby authorized to procure a suitable pedestal on which to erect the Statue of Ethan Allen, and whatever else may be necessary for its protection and safe keeping.

And that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Secretary of State, are hereby constituted a committee to decide upon the location of said statue; to secure the services of an orator for the occasion, and make all necessary arrangements for its inauguration at the time of meeting of the next General Assembly.

STATE OF VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, April 29th, 1861.
I hereby certify that the foregoing fourteen chapters are true copies of Acts passed by the General Assembly of this State, at the Extra Session, A. D. 1861, as appears by the files and records in this office.
BENJ. W. DEAN, Secretary of State.

News by last Evening's Mail.

The Baltimore Sun says:
Six thousand volunteers are in Richmond. A battery is being created at Yorktown, and another three miles above Richmond. The steamer Jamestown is also being fitted at Richmond for war purposes.
There will be 25,000 troops in Richmond by Saturday.

The Baltimore Sun also has a leader disclaiming secession proclivities, and says the Legislature has no power to pass a secession ordinance.

Harriburg, Pa., April 26. A Virginian arrived here, formerly an officer of the House of Representatives and a Breckinridge Democrat, who has his title deeds with him to an estate worth \$40,000, which he expects will be confiscated. Every man is compelled to serve or leave.

It is stated that when Gen. Butler landed at Annapolis, the authorities protested against it. He replied: "Sir—We come here not as citizens of Massachusetts, but as citizens and soldiers of the United States, with no intention to invade any State, but to protect the capital of our common country from invasion. We shall give no cause of offense, but there must be no fugitive shots or stray brickbats on the way."

WHEELING, Va., April 25. The Bell and Everett Convention of this Congressional District met here to-day, and accepted W. G. Brown, Douglas Democrat, as their nominee for Congress. Resolutions were adopted approving the Harrison county resolutions, which condemn the course of Eastern Virginia, and recommending all the Northwestern counties to send delegates to the Wheeling Convention on the 13th of May. Strong Union speeches were made, and everything was harmonious.

The prevalent opinion was that there would be a division of the State.

Louisville, Ky., April 26.—A proposition has been made by the Governor of Kentucky to the Governor of Ohio, that the Governors of the Border States propose to the United States Government to become arbitrators between the contending parties in the present difficulty.

The Illinois Troops, under orders of the President, crossed to St. Louis on the night of the 25th, advanced to the Federal Arsenal, and brought away immense stores of artillery and small arms belonging to the Government. There was no fighting. Among the articles obtained are 21,000 stands of small arms, and a park of artillery.

BANDAGES.—The following direction for bandages may assist our ladies, in their patriotic work. Half worn muslin will do very well. The length marked is enough.
"To be made of seven-cent unbleached muslin—4 inches wide and 6 yards long; 3 1-2 inches wide and 5 yards long; 2 1-2 inches wide and three yards long; 2 inches wide and 3 yards long; 1 inch wide and one yard long. To be rolled very tight and pinned; and labelled with a gum label describing the character and length of the bandage. More than half of the bandages should be 2 1-2 inches wide. Packages to be formed of five bandages, one of each kind; also packages entirely of the 2 1-2 inch bandage."

MACAULAY AND MRS. BECHER SNOW.—Notwithstanding Macaulay's reputation for conversational power, he appears to have uttered few bon mots, to have made few conversational points which are repeated and remembered. One of the very few stories current of him is the following: It is said that he met Mrs. Beecher Stowe at Sir Charles Trevelyan's, and rallied her on her admiration of Shakespeare. "Which of his characters do you like best?" said he. "Desdemona," said the lady. "Ah of course," was the reply, "for she was the only one who ran after a black man."

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHEELLOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1861.

The Extra Session.

The Legislature, as will be seen from our report, adjourned Saturday, after putting Vermont in condition to speak for herself in the war that is now upon us. It is creditable to the Senators and Representatives that they so soon accomplished what they had to do, and took so little out of the Treasury for their services in doing it. They saw the importance of action instead of talk. There was not a speech five minutes long made in the Senate, though some of the Representatives had a little more to say. The few remarks of Lieut. Gov. Underwood, to the Senators, at the close of the session, had the true ring, and speak the determination of Vermont to see this war, inaugurated by the Rebels, "put through"—to use an expressive, though slang phrase—till those who have commenced it shall rue their treason in sack-cloth, hemp, and ashes.

The Legislature has done its part: now let the people do their part, and Vermont will soon be in the front rank of the battle.

The war is inaugurated, and the people of the remaining United States have resolved to sustain the Government. It will be the part of wisdom to estimate the strength of the foe at its full value. We have been wont to think that the Southern people, by reason of climate and the "peculiar institution," have less physical endurance than those of the North. But they are more passionate, more impulsive—they are led by officers as skillful and accomplished as any Country can boast,—men who have been trained and educated to the highest point, at the expense of the Government, for her own service, and who have now violated a soldier's honor and a sacred oath, and turn their traitorous arms against her. The hot-blooded enthusiasm of the South will pour armies into the field much faster than we can legislate, and they have stolen arms enough from Forts and Arsenals, so that they come not empty handed. Moreover, it is not only for principles and rights, as they understand them, that they contend, but against wrongs which they imagine themselves to have suffered. They are fired by a spirit of hatred and revenge which has been nursed up for years, but which is always a concomitant of an unnatural civil warfare.—They hate us personally, whereas we think it is not possible for us in the same manner, or in an equal degree to hate them. Thus armed and equipped, with blood at fever-heat, lest they should expend their rage for nought, they have the advantage of a leader calm, collected, having, from his youth up, served long and effectively in many of the highest departments of the public service. Unmolested in conspiracy, the arch traitor has been permitted to control the game, to take away our men, to knock our castles off the board, till having pressed us into a corner, with a voice of triumph he is ready to cry—check!

This popular movement has developed itself with a sudden aggregation of new elements, with a violence and rapidity for which, to say the least, we have been and are not suitably prepared. This is not the language of weak foreboding, but of well-founded alarm. Now or never. Every hour is beyond calculation precious. It is not the time to go round the enemy's country for fear of brickbats, or out of tenderness for their toes. To pass under it, or to fly over it, as the President has said, would be hardly possible with our troops, and they must and shall pass through it. That's the talk. Let the action be suited to the word.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28th.
C. J. Ingersoll has invited Ex-Presidents Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore, Tyler and Van Buren, to become arbitrators to settle the difficulties between the North and South. There is little expectation here of any good resulting from it.—Telegram.

When will men learn that there is now but one way "to settle the difficulties between the North and South," and that is to sever with the sword the knot that cannot now be untied.—The quackery of old Gentlemen's Conventions has gone by. The blood of Rebels must be shed. Traitors must be choked with hemp. If Messrs. Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore, Tyler, and Van Buren, are prepared to take their places as executioners, and adjust the bandages over the eyes and swing the traitors off, perhaps they may do something toward settling the difficulty; otherwise not. C. J. Ingersoll had better subscribe.

N. B. Flanagan, Esq., of Burlington contemplates raising and organizing a company of cavalry.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE FREEMAN

FROM OUR MORNING EDITION.

FREDERICKSBURG, Md., April 27, via Baltimore.

The Legislature meets here to-day. The Message of Gov. Hicks briefly details the startling events which induced him to call them together at this time.

He had labored earnestly to induce the President of the United States to forgo his purpose of having troops from the North pass through Maryland but the reality was, military necessity rendered it unavoidable.

He refused his consent to Gen. Butler of the Massachusetts forces to land his forces, and he protested against his taking possession of the Annapolis Railroad.

His own convictions are that the only safety of Maryland lies in preserving a neutral position between the brethren of the North and South.

He had hoped that Maryland might have acted as a mediator.

He can't compel Maryland to take sides against the Government, until it shall commit outrages upon her, which should justify them in resisting its authority.

The House referred the matter to a special committee, who are instructed to report in regard to the legality of special payments by the banks.

They adopted an address to the people of Maryland, stating that the Legislature will not pass an act of secession; but if the people desire it, they will give them an opportunity to declare for themselves their future destiny.

St. Louis, April 27.

The Republican states that Gov. Jackson has unreservedly declared his policy to be peace, and that he convened the Legislature only for the purpose of more perfectly organizing the militia, and putting the State of Missouri in a proper attitude of defense.

That he told Price, President of the Missouri State Convention, he thought that body ought not to be called together for the purpose of passing a secession ordinance,—that he is in favor of retaining the present status, leaving it to circumstances as they may arise, to determine the best course for Missouri to pursue.

Very Latest by Telegraph!

TO MONDAY MORNING.

Washington Safe from the Rebels.

SCOTT PREPARING A DOSE FOR DAVIS!

MORE TROOPS GOING TO WASHINGTON

THE SOUTHERN LOAN NOT YET TAKEN.

Reported Attack on Fort Pickens.

ANOTHER MARTYR OF THE BALTIMORE RIOT!

Secession Ordinance Published in Virginia.

Maryland Union Men rallying

FOUR COUNTIES WILL NOT SECEDE AT ANY RATE.

SKY CLEARING UP.

Washington, Sunday noon, April 28.

The Capital is now safe from the attack of Southern Rebels. There are full 15,000 troops here in first-rate fighting order. They would like to fight too, but will have to go a little further South to do it.

The Administration is determined to prosecute this war with vigor. It has both backbone and muscle, as the country will in good time see. The Capital is a lively place, and more like an army rendezvous than the seat of legislation. You see but few soldiers in the streets. Gen. Scott and the Cabinet are not idle. Rest assured the General is preparing a dose for Jeff. Davis and his minions, which will be hard for them to take. It is prophesied that the whole South will be on their knees begging for mercy within sixty days.

New York, April 28.

The 28th Regiment goes in the steamer Kedar, the 5th in the Columbia to-morrow. 2,000 brass belts, stamped with the Virginia coat of arms, were seized to-day. Col. Stetson of the Astor House, declines all pay for feeding the Massachusetts Volunteers.

New York, April 27.

Private advices from New Orleans state that the attempt to negotiate the Confederate Loan is a failure. Soldiers are not paid yet, but well supplied with provisions. They are short of arms and ammunition.

Baltimore, April 27.

Private S. H. Needham, of the 6th Massachusetts regiment, died this morning. He was struck on the back of the head with a paving stone at the riot, having his skull fractured.

Philadelphia, April 27.

The Ordinance of the Secession of Virginia is published. It repeals the ratification of the

Constitution of the United States by Virginia, and resumes all rights and powers.

It is stated in the Mobile Papers of the 21st of April that, "Col. Brown is now cannonading Fort Pickens with 1000 men."

FREDERICKSBURG, Md., April, 27.

A dozen American flags were raised in Baltimore on Friday, but the Chief of the Police ordered all flags to be taken down during the session of the General Assembly. In some instances there were refusals, and arrests were made.

Northwestern Maryland is strong for the Union. If the State secedes, Washington, Allegany, Frederick and Carroll Counties will secede from the State. The strength in the City is about equally divided. The union men have control of the Barracks and arms. No trains are running from the relay house and Annapolis Junction.

Baltimore, April 27.

Propeller Essex landed at Port Carroll on Collier's Flats last evening with a number of troops with munitions of war, then proceeded to Fort McHenry landing troops and munitions there. Several ships were overhauled on Thursday in attempting to leave the harbor, and detained.

The Captain General of Cuba has refused to acknowledge the Southern Commissioners, except as citizens of the United States.

It is reported that Governor Letcher refused to let the Confederate troops march through Virginia to attack the National Capitol.

Montpelier, April 29, 4 o'clock P. M.

THIRTY THOUSAND NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

Floyd concocting Treason at Richmond!

Another Proclamation from President Lincoln.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA PORTS BLOCKADED.

MOVEMENTS OF U. S. TROOPS!!

OHIO MARCHING UPON VIRGINIA!

U. S. MINT SEIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

New York, April 29.

A dispatch from Philadelphia to the Herald says that passengers from Richmond state that Gen. Green of North Carolina has arrived there and tendered to the Governor 30,000 men from his State.

Floyd had an interview with Gov. Letcher last Thursday. The former has armed and equipped 1500 men.

Hundreds of troops were arriving from South Carolina, Petersburg and Georgia.

Washington, April 29.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, for reasons assigned in my proclamation of the 19th inst., a blockade of the ports of the seceded States was established, and Whereas, since that date public property has been seized, the collection of the revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers, while executing orders have been arrested and held as prisoners, or impeded in their official duties, without due legal process, by persons claiming to act under the authority of Virginia and North Carolina, an efficient blockade of the ports of these States will also be established.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

New York, April 29.

The 20th Regiment arrived from Albany last evening.

Col. Ellsworth's Regiment expects to leave to-day.

The 79th Scotch Regiment is mustered into service to-day.

Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Whig, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday.

It is understood that he is going to Europe to purchase arms.

District Attorney Smith has been notified, and will probably arrest him.

The Governor of Ohio is moving two Regiments on Wheeling, one on Parkersburg, and one on Wyandotte and Point Pleasant, to protect the Union men in western Virginia.

Richmond, April 29.

500 South Carolinians have arrived under Gen. Bonham.

Wilmington, N. C., April 29.

The Journal of the 23d states that the Branch Mint in Charlotte was taken possession of on Saturday, under orders of Gov. Ellis.

The Arsenal at Fayetteville surrendered to the State authorities on the 22d, a large number of arms.

Gov. Ellis has called 30,000 volunteers additional to the regular Militia, and all organized corps are commanded to be in readiness at an hour's notice.

CURIOUS PUNISHMENT.—In 1621, Sir Francis Michel, a justice of the peace of Middlesex, England, was sentenced by parliament to ride with his face to the horse's tail through the city of London, for practising sundry abuses in setting up new ale-houses, and exacting moneys contrary to the law. This sentence was executed upon him.

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Dr. Bryden's
HORSE AND CATTLE
MEDICINES.

Which have been most successfully used in my long practice throughout Vermont and New England for several years, are now offered TO THE PUBLIC, for the rapid cure of all diseases incident to

HORSES AND CATTLE,

Hotel Keepers, Livery Stable keepers, Horse Buyers, State men, carriers, and farmers in every season, are aware of the success that has attended the use of these remedies, whenever I have used them, and I now offer them in full confidence that they will prove the "needed, full remedied cure" for all horse and cattle diseases.

WM. BRYDEN,
Veterinary surgeon.

North Craftsbury, Vt.

These medicines consist of

Dr. Bryden's Condition Powders,
For Horses and Cattle out of condition.—

DR. BRYDEN'S
Cough or Heave Powder,
For Coughs, heaves or Broken wind

DR. BRYDEN'S URINE POWDER,
For Stoppage of Water or too scanty discharge.

DR. BRYDEN'S
Embrocation & Liniment,
Will cure Sore Throats and Horse Distemper, swell neck, cold sores, bruises, sprains, cramps, and lameness of every description, in the shortest possible time.

Dr. Bryden's Bone Compound,
For Ring Bone, splint, or any enlargement on the bone, will stop the growth of the enlargement, and thereby cure the lameness. Perfect success it is always attended the use of this valuable compound.

Dr. Bryden's Remedy
For Corns and Thrush. Wonderful cures of the worst cases have been performed with this excellent remedy. No article in use can be compared with this for Corns, Thrush, Foul in Gait, and foot rot in sheep.

Dr. Bryden's
Hoof Compound,
To grow the hoof, in case of contracted feet, flat feet, quarter cracks, &c. A complete new healthy hoof can be grown out by use of this compound in a short time.

DR. BRYDEN

Is so well known by horse owners in Vermont, that it is deemed unnecessary to say anything of his universal success in treating any disease of horses or cattle. And in presenting these medicines to the public, with the greatest care from his receipts, we have only to say to such as have seen his remedies used.

You know what they will do,
and to all who have HORSES and CATTLE in their care, you have only to give them a single trial to be fully convinced that they are

THE BEST REMEDIES
Ever sold in Vermont.

Full directions with each package.
PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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Has stood the test of a
Ten Year's Trial,
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THE BEST IN USE.

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having been sold in Vermont is a guarantee of its efficacy.

The Price is within the
Reach of All.

so that the poorest families in town need never be without this most

VALUABLE REMEDY.

To prevent the cold consequences of a hard cold or
hacking cough, be prompt to procure

The Anodyne Cough Drops,

For it always cures.

PHYSICIANS

also in all parts of the State, use it in their practice and
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They say it is excellent for

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP,

ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, &c.

And this is the universal voice of people who use it.
As a FAMILY MEDICINE, for sudden Colds, for children,
and for aged people who cough and are restless at night,
we do verily believe there is no so

GOOD AND RELIABLE REMEDY

in the land, when such men as

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Dr. Ruben, Hon. D. T. Thompson, Capt. Jewett, Hon.
C. W. Storey, E. L. Hatch,
give the highest recommendations for its use, we ask

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FATHER HOBART,
The Oldest Minister in New England,

gives his strongest recommendation of its efficacy and for
its use.

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You can run no risk, for every bottle is

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PRICE 25 CENTS.

FRED. E. SMITH, Proprietor.

Montpelier, Vt.

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The rooms are pleasant, airy and well furnished. The

use of all kinds of modern apparatus, with Electricity, Hygienic and

Medical appliances. For a pamphlet containing full particulars, terms of board diseases treated, etc., address

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